

Anniston, Ala. Star
Friday, April 1, 1932

NEGROES WILL BEGIN CLEAN-UP DRIVE SUNDAY

Principals and Teachers of
Schools to Cooperate
During Campaign

Sunday will mark the beginning of a clean-up campaign to be waged in Anniston by the colored people, under the supervision of the Negro Health Extension Service, of which C. Jacob Jones is superintendent. Principals of the colored schools and the teachers will cooperate with the leaders during the special drive.

This is in accordance with the annual custom, Jones said today, and issued the following statement:

"Each pastor is requested either to preach a sermon pertaining to health and cleanliness or make special mention of same from his pulpit Sunday. We are calling on the colored woman's missionary circles to give us special assistance this year in our effort to clean up our city. Every housewife is a part of our clean-up force. Now is the time to begin our spring cleaning, and this special campaign catches us just right.

"Let us clean up inside and outside. Clean out all tin cans and buckets and pile them near the streets so the city wagon can haul them away. Burn all inflammable rubbish or trash. We are going to have our backyards just as clean as our front. Let no stale water set in buckets, pots or tubs. Report all places to the Negro Health Extension Service, phone 1717, where water cannot be drained.

"We are going to work together this year as never before. If we can not all have jobs we are going to have good health and a sanitary city. Spray damp places with kerosene and sprinkle lime in shady places, and in all musty corners and other dingy places. When scrubbing use good disinfectant in the water and let it set in corners of the rooms. Kill all roaches and mice; they are deadly disease carriers. Screen against the common housefly and swat the dread enemy of human beings.

"All colored boys are requested to

clean up all the cans from the alleys and vacant lots and as a reward they will be given a free fishing trip into the country during May, and will also be guests at a picnic sponsored by the Negro Health Extension Service and the Colored Woman's Welfare club of West Anniston. "Dump all cans at the rear of 1631 Mulberry Avenue, the office of the Negro Health Extension Service."

Jones commended the school children for their work in the campaign last year.

St. Mark's School, Birmingham.

An interesting feature in the work of St. Mark's School, Birmingham, was the observance of National Negro Health Week. This movement was begun by Dr. Booker T. Washington about ten years ago.

In traveling over the country he found a great many Negroes sick, oft times unnecessarily so. As a result a program for better health and sanitation was started in various communities of Alabama, afterwards reaching adjoining states. The movement found such favor that the United States Government took it up and set apart the first week in April to be observed as National Negro Health Week.

The program of St. Mark's was very interesting and helpful. On Monday, April 4th, the Bureau of Health Education of Jefferson County was represented by Mr. Kenneth W. Grimley who spoke on Germs and the Way to Eradicate Them; Tuesday, April 5th, Dr. Prewett, representing the Birmingham Safety Council,

spoke on the matter of prevention of accidents giving statistics of the many accidents chiefly by automobiles in the U. S. and gave helpful suggestions as to how to prevent them. On Wednesday, April 6th, Mrs. Green of the Alabama Food and Dairy Council spoke on nutrition and proper foods, especially for children. Thursday, April 7th, Mr. Booten, representing the Birmingham Ice and Cold Storage Company, spoke on preserving foods by proper refrigeration. Friday morning, April 8th, Mr. Cummings, Fire Inspector, spoke on fire prevention. Friday afternoon of the same day Dr. F. D. Bradford spoke to the larger boys of the school on the subject of Care for the Body and the Danger of Social Diseases.

On March 2, 1921, Dr. Robert R. Moton, successor to Dr. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Institute addressed a letter to Surgeon General cooperation of the United States Public Health Service, in promoting the National Negro Health Week and in carrying out a year round program for the improvement of the health of the colored population.

Beginning with the year 1921, the Public Health Service has published each year a Health Week bulletin and since 1927 a Health Week poster also. These may be obtained from the superintendent of documents at Washington, D. C., at five cents each. As the Health Week grew in extent

and in demands upon Tuskegee institute and in the very evident need of continuous rather than interruptive activities for the maintenance and promotion of its program, ways and means were considered which at the annual Health Week conference in Washington, D. C., March, 1929, resulted in a resolution to the effect that the Health Week should be established on a year-round basis.

The annual observance of National Negro Health Week is under the auspices of the following organizations: The Tuskegee Farmer's Conference, the National Negro Business League, the National Medical Association, the National Negro Insurance Association in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, State Health departments, City Health departments, and various health and civic organizations.

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"In Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, and other states, special health days have at one time or another been observed. Some years ago the Virginia Organization Society under the leadership of Major R. R. Moton has observed a Health or Clean-up Week. It is thought well to unite all these efforts into a national movement and join the movement on to the Virginia effort.

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Intensive Health Week Program Set To Open Sunday

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., Mar. 31—The 18th annual observance of National Negro Health Week begins Sunday, April 3, and extends through Sunday, April 10. The objective for the year is "Help Yourself and Your Community to Better Health."

The observance of National Health Week is under the auspices of the following organizations: The Tuskegee Farmer's Conference, the National Negro Business League, the National Medical Association, the National Negro Insurance Association in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, State Health departments, City Health departments, and various health and civic organizations.

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BAKER TELLS NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PLANS

Says Blacks Are Suffering From White Man's Ills, In Kiwanis Speech

The public health service of the country in general and of Alabama in particular is especially interested in the health problems of the negro, and is cooperating actively in directing attention to this problem and attempts to solve it. The first week in April has been designated as National Negro Health Week, and the occasion will be properly observed in Alabama, according to Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer for Alabama, in a talk made before the Kiwanis Club at the Jeffreson Davis Hotel yesterday.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Baker gave a terse outline of the health situation with reference to the negro race in comparison with the white, as seen from the viewpoint of the public health worker.

The negro has suffered badly from the white man's diseases. In his native Africa the Negro did not have tuberculosis and so had no opportunity to develop what is known as a natural immunity to this disease. In the United States three blacks to one white die of tuberculosis.

Twice as many negroes as whites die of pellagra, which is a disease of malnutrition.

Nearly twice as many blacks as whites die of typhoid fever, a malady, however, which no longer is a "major public health problem in most parts of Alabama," said Dr. Baker.

"But," the speaker said, "more than twice as many whites as blacks die of diphtheria, while ten times as many whites as Negroes commit suicide."

Dr. Baker pointed out that the mortality rate among negro mothers and negro children was very much higher than among the whites.

The State Health Department recognizes these facts as of great importance, due to the numerical strength of the black population in the State. In Montgomery County blacks constitute 53 per cent of the total population, in the city of Montgomery 45 per cent and in the State of Alabama 35 per cent.

Dr. Baker said the answer to this health problem was in intelligent cooperation of all forces concerned, in the training and employment of nurses, and in the sympathetic, patient efforts of both whites and blacks.

The speaker was introduced by Sidney Mohr, chairman of the program committee.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL OBSERVANCE WILL BEGIN SUNDAY, APRIL THIRD

Objective for the Year is Help Yourself and Your Community to Better Health

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Mar.—the National Negro Health Week (By The Associated Negro Press)—and in carrying out a year round program for the improvement of the health of the colored population. Beginning with the year 1921, the Public Health Service has published each year a Health Week bulletin and since 1927 a Health Week poster also. These may be obtained from the superintendent of documents at Washington, D. C., at five cents each.

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NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED

APRIL 3-10

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Public Health Service has published each year a Health Week Bulletin, and since 1927 a Health Week poster also. These may be obtained from the superintendent of documents at Washington, D. C., at five cents each.

As the Health Week grew in extent and in demands upon Tuskegee Institute and in the very evident need of continuous, rather than interrupted activities for the maintenance and promotion of its program, ways and means were considered which at the Annual Health Week Conference in Washington, D. C., March, 1929, resulted in a resolution to the effect that the Health Week should be established on a year-round basis. Howard University because of its proximity to U. S. Public Health Service, was chosen as headquarters.

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown is chairman of the committee for the 1932 observances, with Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, secretary. Dr. George W. Bowles is chairman of the executive committee.

Negroes Will Observe Annual Health Week

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 24—(Special)—The 18th annual observance of National Negro Health Week begins Sunday, April 3 and extends through Sunday, April 10. The objective for the year is "Help Yourself and Your Community to Better Health."

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NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Reporter 4-9-32

The most important life problem is health. The importance of the problem as it affects the Negro is augmented by the fact that living conditions in so many instances do not favor health. As the activities of National Negro Health Week go forward, we feel to remind our people of the importance of preventative measures and urge that the gospel of sanitation be preached from every desk where instruction is accustomed to come forth.

The City of Birmingham is said to have a larger percentage of Negro population than any city in America. The appalling fact that the Negro death rate per thousand is quite nearly twice that of the whites presents a problem that needs decisive action on the part of all. It is a situation that has grown out of conditions induced by lack of education and sanitary living surroundings, and every reasonable effort to better these conditions is the least to be expected from the Negro himself, and the white people as well. It is not sufficient that the matter of health be given the most serious consideration in schools, it should extend to active help from the churches and other organizations as well.

As health is of first importance it is also the first duty of all agencies to promote health education. It seems from figures available at the office of the Board of Health that the Negro's resistance to disease is distressingly lower than that of the whites in all ills except cancer, appendicitis, alcoholism, and suicide. In Birmingham the Negro tuberculosis death rate is nearly six times that of the whites. Whatever the conditions that make this true there is still the bold fact that must be dealt with and it offers a problem that should interest all Negroes and whites as well.

The Eighteenth Annual Negro Health Week, embracing April 3-10, is one of the things designed to arouse interest in better health for Negroes and promote such educational activities as will make for the prevention of sickness through a better knowledge of sanitation.

We feel it to be our duty to call upon the ministers to supplement the work of the schools in promoting health education in their churches. We feel also that some definite organized activity for increased sanitary facilities will be the strongest reminders to bring some results from those who profit at the expense of the exposure.

There are alleys in Birmingham affording living quarters for Negroes that would menace the health of a hog. Their occupants pay rents that would guarantee better living quarters; but their ownership gets a profit on them many times more than the investment would bring otherwise placed. There should be some method of supervising the letting of such property in the interest of the health of the Negro in particular and all of the people in general.

So many of these dens cannot be made sanitary, nor can the Negro be educated at more than a slow rate to better sanitary living either by schools or other agencies as long as this poverty causes him to be huddled in the filth piles of back alleys and marshes.

This is the part of the problem that the white man must enter into with uprolled sleeves.

This type of home life is calculated to counteract the best and most of what the schools may do. The problem of Negro health is a civic problem and one end of it must be attacked by a civic minded, public spirited dominant citizenry

DR. DOWLING SPEAKS ON NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Reporter

Dr. J. D. Dowling, Health Officer of Jefferson County Board of Health, with headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama, has been speaking over the radio this week on the National Negro Health Week Program. Among other things, Dr. Dowling makes the following statements:

"The vast majority of the health talks which I have been presenting to you in this weekly series from Station WAPI have dealt with topics associated with individual, personal health protection and development. Necessarily, the normal, average human being is more interested in and more concerned over his own personal health and well-being than that of the vague public-at-large. But we must not lose sight of the fact that a large portion of the great advance which has been made in health protection in civilized countries during the past half century has been due to achievements designed on a large scale, for wholesale results. The decline in the typhoid fever rate in Birmingham and other American cities has not been due to personal efforts on the part of each individual, but to the striving of government to insure pure water, pure milk, adequate sewage disposal.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the public health is the concern of all. Infection recognizes no boundaries of personal property; and typhoid carrier serving hot dogs in a roadside shack is no more dangerous than one serving dishes in the main dining room of a great hotel. "The United States Public Health Service has announced for this week, April 3 to April 10, the eighteenth annual observance of National Negro Health Week.

"The Negro constitutes a very numerous element in the population of the United States as a whole, for almost ten per cent of this country's entire population is Negro. The Negro population has been increasing since the first census was taken in 1790, although the rate of increase is lower than that of either the gross white population or the native white population.

"Venereal disease, especially syphilis, is, of course, another difficult problem with a large Negro population, made more difficult by our attitude toward even the mention of these diseases. Our 1931 death rates from syphilis for white and colored were 6.8

and 73.1, respectively.

"Lest this recital of the Negro's woes under white civilization should prove too distressing, I might point out that from some causes of death, at least, the Negro has a higher resistance than the rest of us have. For example, cancer, that growing bogey, is about 12 per cent less prevalent among Negroes than among whites; appendicitis rates are: white 33.9; Negro 23; alcoholism, white 5.6, Negro 2.0; suicide, white 26.6, Negro 0. However, in spite of his resistance to these causes, the Negro is distinctly less able to resist disease and illness than are his white neighbors. Birmingham's total white death rate from all causes of death is 10.01 per 1000 population; the Negro 19.32, or very nearly twice as high.

"What are we going to do about all this? In the first place, as I have pointed out, in mere selfish self-defense we must do something. Anyone who claims in any way at all to be a Christian, to being decently civilized, cannot look, unmoved, at this tremendous burden of suffering and ill-health and premature death which is carried by our Negro population; but even aside from any such considerations, the potential and actual menace to this city as a whole of these widespread infections, of tuberculosis and syphilis and typhoid fever, should urge us to action.

"In the second place, note how many of these causes of death, so serious to the Negro race, are at least in part caused by ignorance. Tuberculosis fades before knowledge; typhoid fever is a disease of filth and ignorance; diphtheria is completely preventable in an enlightened view; infant deaths are mainly due to lack of knowledge; homicides and syphilis are certainly not signs of enlightenment and culture.

"Then I call your attention to the close connection between these diseases and economic causes. Tuberculosis is a disease of malnutrition, of inadequate housing, of congestion and squalor. So, also, are typhoid fever and high infant mortality, and malaria and many other diseases. Even homicide is not always unassociated with want. I am not an expert in economic remedies; but we need a remedy for the economic condition Birmingham's Negro population finds itself in, and we need it badly and at once.

"As the eighteenth annual observance of National Negro Health Week is celebrated in Birmingham, let us extend our congratulations to the Negro of this city and county for the efforts they have made in attacking

the tremendous problems of Negro health. In spite of grave difficulties and small resources they have achieved much. Smallpox, once the scourge of their race, has been driven into extinction. There has not been a Negro death from smallpox in this city in nearly a decade. The Negro race has always cooperated wholeheartedly in every effort this department of health has been able to make towards better health for all. If we had but the resources to carry to this section of Birmingham's population the knowledge which modern preventive medicine has given towards the control of diseases, and if its economic situation were made but half as way tenable, the problems of Negro health would be exceedingly small, and Birmingham would take its place as one of the most healthful cities of America."

Health Week - 1932

PRINTED MATTER FOR
HEALTH WEEK READY

WASHINGTON, Mar. 17—(CNS)—Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, field secretary of the National Negro Health Movement, has announced the completion of the printing of posters and literature in connection with the 18th annual observance of National Negro Health Week, April 3 to 10 inclusive. This observance is held under the auspices of several private groups, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service.

OBSERVE
HEALTH
WEEK

WASHINGTON, Apr. 14—(CNS)—The Negro community in America took stock of its health last week. Back yards and vacant lots adjoining Negro homes in communities throughout the country were cleared of rubbish during the observance of National Negro Health Week. Inside and out thousands of Negro homes were made spic and span, while Negro children were given intensified instruction in personal cleanliness and adults were examined by competent physicians throughout the country. All in all, the result of this nationwide health movement was to leave many Negro families in better physical condition and with cleaner living environments.

The movement, now in its eighteenth year, was conducted by several co-operating organizations, including the annual Tuskegee Negro conference, the National Negro Business League, the National Medical Association and the National Negro Insurance Association. These organizations co-operated with the United States Public Health Service.

The seven-day program of the Negro Health Week was divided as follows: (1) mobilization day; (2) home health day; (3) community sanitation day; (4) school health day; (5) adults health day; (6) special campaign day; (7) general cleanup day, and (8) report and follow-up day.

In both large and small communities volunteer health committees organized clean-up squads, visited homes and gave instruction in personal hygiene and general preventive measures for diseases most

prevalent in poorly kept Negro communities. Several children and adults were reached by these committees and health organizations aided in lending encouragement for special health campaigns to extend the year around.

As a result of the movement impetus has been given for a continued drive against the forces of disease and uncleanness which take such a large annual toll of Negro lives.

Members of the executive committee sponsoring the National Negro Health Week are: Dr. George W. Bowles of the National Medical Association, chairman; Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, dean of Howard University Medical School, secretary; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, president of the National Negro Insurance Association; Dr. R. C. Williams, of the United States Public Health Service, and Dr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Algernon B. Jackson of Freedmen's Hospital is national director, and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the United States Public Health Service is national field secretary of the movement.

Health Week-1932

PUBLISH SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE ON NEGRO HEALTH

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—(CNS)—

Assistant Surgeon General R. C. Williams of the United States Public Health Service and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the United States Health Service and secretary of the National Negro Health Movement have made public a summary of the proceedings of the preliminary conference on Negro Health Week to be held in March of this year. Among the high points in the summary are the statement that over 3,500 Negro communities observed Negro Health Week in 1931 and definite projects for an even larger Negro Health Week in 1932 had been planned.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.

National Negro Health Week, April 3 to 10, should receive the full co-operation of the white people, especially those of the south.

The high death rates of the southern states are attributable chiefly to the high degree of mortality among negro infants and children. Marked progress has been made during the past two or three decades in negro hygiene but the mass of the race is still lamentably ignorant as to the proper preservation of health.

Practically every household in the south has one or more negro servants who in the preparation of food and the handling of articles of daily use are a constant menace to the health of the home if their own dwellings and their persons are not free from disease germs.

The Tuskegee negro conference, the National Negro Business League, the National Negro Medical Association and the National Negro Insurance Association are sponsoring negro health week in co-operation with the various state and local health departments. The plans for this year's observance of the week are more elaborate than ever before, including lectures, demonstrations and the sending out of literature of various kinds.

Since the health of the white people will be greatly safeguarded by the success of the drive for improved negro hygiene, they should



HEALTH TALK

BY
DR. TROY SMITH

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The week of April 3 to April 10, 1932 will mark the eighteenth annual observance of the National Negro Health Week. In March 1915, Booker T. Washington, founder and principal of Tuskegee Institute said: The future of the Negro race depend on the conservation of its health." At that time he issued a statement suggesting that a week in the month on April each year be designated as Health Improvement Week. Since that time the Tuskegee Institute and now the United States Public Health Service has adopted this week as a practical nationwide program for the prevention of disease and the improvement of health.

The more than ten million Negroes who constitute one-tenth of the population of the United States are "a health asset or a health hazard in proportion to their knowledge of hygiene and their capacity to exercise sanitary control of their homes and premises," said Booker T. Washington.

Disease takes a heavy toll among the Negroes. Many of these diseases can be prevented. Tuberculosis and the venereal diseases constitute a health problem of great proportions among the Negroes of this country.

Pneumonia and Malaria also dominate. Cancer too, is increasing the mortality rate in the middle age group of the Negro population. In 1929 the mortality records for the registration area of the United States showed a rate of eleven deaths per thousand white persons and approximately seven deaths per thousand Negroes. The life expectancy of the American Negro is shorter by ten years than that of the white man.

The program of the National Health Week, which becomes a year-round program, affords numerous avenues of approach to these problems. They are in part as follows: Co-operation with health officers and health agencies to ascertain facts and determine methods of procedure; contact with state and local Negro organizations to secure interest in the problem and support of measures sponsored by the state and local health officers; the training and employment of Negro public health nurses; physical education and medical, dental, nutritional and nursing services in the Negro schools; and a constant campaign for an understandable workable relationship. The periodic health examination also becomes a part of of this movement in order to prolong life, health and happiness.

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This is National Negro Health Week. In March, 1915, Booker T. Washington, founder and principal of Tuskegee Institute, said: "The future of the Negro race depends on the conservation of its health." He issued a statement suggesting that a week in the month of April each year be designated as Health Improvement Week. Since that time the Tuskegee Institute, and now the United States Public Health Service has adopted this week as a practical nation-wide program for the prevention of disease and the improvement of

health.

Illness, disease and death take a heavy toll among Negroes. There is too much sickness, many unnecessary diseases, and too many deaths among Negroes. Our death rate is about 22 per thousand per year. The health report for the week of March 12 gives 60 deaths that week, at 23.1 per 1,000 per annum. November 28, it was 22.3; December 18, it was 18.9; January 30, it was 24.1; and February 6, it was 22.3. On the same dates given above the birth rate was 20.0, 20.0, 20.4, and 19.3.

Tuberculosis, pneumonia, venereal diseases, heart disease and cancer take a heavy toll. Cancer is on the increase, and tuberculosis is slightly decreasing. The life expectancy among Negroes is shorter by about ten years than that of the whites.

The health week program has accomplished much in promoting health among Negroes. There are 52 weeks in a year, and for a health program to get big results, it should be a year-round program for health among Negroes.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

MAR 25 1932

HEALTH OF NEGROES

On the eve of National Negro Health Week which will be observed April 3-10, the United States Public Health Service urges a yet wider activity throughout the year for improvement of health among members of the race. That there is need for such a continuous campaign as a part of and extension of our regular health program for leading all citizens to more healthful methods of living is quite patent. Comparative death rates as well as comparative life expectancies of the white and colored races in the United States present the evidence without need for argument.

Aside from causes to be found in living conditions, Negroes fall more readily before some of the diseases of civilization than do races older in civilization, even though they resist more successfully some other diseases that find greater toll among white races: Tuberculosis on one hand and malaria with its "regional confederate," hookworm disease, on the other.

As a consequence of these and other contributing causes, the Negro death rate is practically one and two-thirds that of the white races and his life expectancy is shorter by ten years or more, which in a life expectancy at birth of 55 to 57, male and female, for the whole citizen body, is a considerable price to pay for poor racial adjustments. The Public Health Service does well to make a closer study of a situation that has improved so slowly, even though there have been encouraging improvements in recent years.

In 1913 the death rate for the total registration area of the United States and for all citizens, of course, was 14.1 per 1000 population, the white

rate being 13.7 and the Negro rate 21.7, while in more progressive of the race have improved rapidly. In 1927, fourteen years later, the general rate was though the bitterly poor have stood still or even 11.4 and the white and Negro rates were 10.8 and turned back to deeper depths of congestion and the 17.3, respectively. Rates in each classification health ills that prosper in such surroundings.

proved to be greater in the cities and smaller in the country, with the Negro rate dangerously near double the white rate in cities, 22.3 to 11.8, and nearer together in the rural part of the registration area, 14.5 to 9.9, as of 1927.

There is one factor of the Negro advancement in living and health, however, that is not apparent in statistics. Since emancipation came to the race in America, levels of the race have found wide separation. Living conditions and the health of the

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Practically every household in the south has one or more negro servants who in the preparation of food and the handling of articles of daily use are a constant menace to the health of the home if their own dwellings and their persons are not free from disease germs.

The Tuskegee negro conference, the National Negro Business League, the National Negro Medical Association and the National Negro Insurance Association are sponsoring negro health week in co-operation with the various state and local health departments. The plans for this year's observance of the week are more elaborate than ever before, including lectures, demonstrations and the sending out of literature of various kinds.

Since the health of the white people will be greatly safeguarded by the success of the drive for improved negro hygiene, they should



HEALTH TALK

BY
DR. TROY SMITH

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The week of April 3 to April 10, 1932 will mark the eighteenth annual observance of the National Negro Health Week. In March 1915, Booker T. Washington, founder and principal of Tuskegee Institute said: The future of the Negro race depend on the conservation of its health." At that time he issued a statement suggesting that a week in the month on April each year be designated as Health Improvement Week. Since that time the Tuskegee Institute and now the United States Public Health Service has adopted this week as a practical nationwide program for the prevention of disease and the improvement of health.

The more than ten million Negroes who constitute one-tenth of the population of the United States are "a health asset or a health hazard in proportion to their knowledge of hygiene and their capacity to exercise sanitary control of their homes and premises," said Booker T. Washington.

Disease takes a heavy toll among the Negroes. Many of these diseases can be prevented. Tuberculosis and the venereal diseases constitute a health problem of great proportions among the Negroes of this country.

Pneumonia and Malaria also dominate. Cancer too, is increasing the mortality rate in the middle age group of the Negro population. In 1929 the mortality records for the registration area of the United States showed a rate of eleven deaths per thousand white persons and approximately seven teen death per thousand Negroes. The life expectancy of the American Negro is shorter by ten years than that of the white man.

The program of the National Health Week, which becomes a year-round program, affords numerous avenues of approach to these problems. They are in part as follows: Co-operation with health officers and health agencies to ascertain facts and determine methods of procedure; contact with state and local Negro organizations to secure interest in the problem and support of measures sponsored by the state and local health officers; the training and employment of Negro public health nurses; physical education and medical, dental, nutritional and nursing services in the Negro schools; and a constant campaign for an understandable workable relationship. The periodic health examination also becomes a part of this movement in order to prolong life, health and happiness.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

This is National Negro Health Week. In March, 1915, Booker T. Washington, founder and principal of Tuskegee Institute, said: "The future of the Negro race depends on the conservation of its health." He issued a statement suggesting that a week in the month of April each year be designated as Health Improvement Week. Since that time the Tuskegee Institute, and now the United States Public Health Service has adopted this week as a practical nationwide program for the prevention of disease and the improvement of

health.

Illness, disease and death take a heavy toll among Negroes. There is too much sickness, many unnecessary diseases, and too many deaths among Negroes. Our death rate is about 22 per thousand per year. The health report for the week of March 12 gives 60 deaths that week, at 23.1 per 1,000 per annum. November 28, it was 22.3; December 18, it was 18.9; January 30, it was 24.1; and February 6, it was 22.3. On the same dates given above the birth rate was 20.0, 20.0, 20.4, and 19.3.

Tuberculosis, pneumonia, venereal diseases, heart disease and cancer take a heavy toll. Cancer is on the increase, and tuberculosis is slightly decreasing. The life expectancy among Negroes is shorter by about ten years than that of the whites.

The health week program has accomplished much in promoting health among Negroes. There are 52 weeks in a year, and for a health program to get big results, it should be a year-round program for health among Negroes.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

MAR 25 1932

HEALTH OF NEGROES.

On the eve of National Negro Health Week which will be observed April 3-10, the United States Public Health Service urges a yet wider activity throughout the year for improvement of health among members of the race. That there is need for such a continuous campaign as a part of and extension of our regular health program for leading all citizens to more healthful methods of living is quite patent. Comparative death rates as well as comparative life expectancies of the white and colored races in the United States present the evidence without need for argument.

Aside from causes to be found in living conditions, Negroes fall more readily before some of the diseases of civilization than do races older in civilization, even though they resist more successfully some other diseases that find greater toll among white races: Tuberculosis on one hand and malaria with its "regional confederate," hookworm disease, on the other.

As a consequence of these and other contributing causes, the Negro death rate is practically one and two-thirds that of the white races and his life expectancy is shorter by ten years or more, which in a life expectancy at birth of 55 to 57, male and female, for the whole citizen body, is a considerable price to pay for poor racial adjustments. The Public Health Service does well to make a closer study of a situation that has improved so slowly, even though there have been encouraging improvements in recent years.

In 1913 the death rate for the total registration area of the United States and for all citizens, of course, was 14.1 per 1000 population, the white

rate being 13.7 and the Negro rate 21.7, while in more progressive of the race have improved rapidly. In 1927, fourteen years later, the general rate was though the bitterly poor have stood still or even 11.4 and the white and Negro rates were 10.8 and turned back to deeper depths of congestion and the 17.3, respectively. Rates in each classification health ills that prosper in such surroundings.

proved to be greater in the cities and smaller in the country, with the Negro rate dangerously near double the white rate in cities, 22.3 to 11.8, and nearer together in the rural part of the registration area, 14.5 to 9.9, as of 1927.

There is one factor of the Negro advancement in living and health, however, that is not apparent in statistics. Since emancipation came to the race in America, levels of the race have found wide separation. Living conditions and the health of the

NEGRO HEALTH MOVEMENT HAS RAPID EXPANSION

More Than 1,000 Com-
munities Take Part
This Year

5-14-32
CHICAGO—(ANP)—There is no depression in the impetus for improved health and more sanitary living conditions among Negroes according to Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the United States Public Health Service who is chairman of the National Negro Health Week Committee for this year, and field secretary for the executive committee of the National Negro Health Movement.

While here recently, Dr. Brown stated that his travels in various cities, during the observance of health week, had shown him that white and colored, through pulpit and press and a variety of local agencies, were co-operating in extending the benefits of the program for better health.

Dr. Brown disclosed that in 1925 there were reports received from more than 100 communities which had put on health observance programs in affiliation with the national Negro health movement. In 1930 the number reporting had increased to more than 500, and this year more than 1,000 reports have been received.

"We have reason to believe," declared Dr. Brown, "that there are a total of 2,500 reported and unreported communities.

The headquarters of the National Negro Health Movement are at the Howard university medical school in Washington, D. C.

Dr. George W. Bowles is chairman; Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, secretary; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Dr. R. C. Williams, of the United States Public Health Service, Dr. Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee, are members of the executive committee, and Dr. Algernon B. Jackson is director.

Health Week-1932

Warrenton, Ga., Clipper
Friday, March 25, 1932

National Negro Health Week To Be Observed In Warren County This Year

(Special)

The eighteenth annual observance of National Negro Health Week for 1932 is set for April 3rd, through April 10th. For the first time there will be a general observance in Warren county. The local observance will be under direction of the colored county supervisor, who has been working with the colored people, both in schools and in the communities for several weeks. She is making an earnest effort to have a real county-wide participation.

Some part of the exercises of Tuesday, April 5th, should be devoted to the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Negro Health Week. It is suggested that a committee be organized in each community to supervise the carrying out of the program, which is as follows:

Sunday, April 10 — Mobilization Day—(Sermon on Health by by all ministers).

Monday, April 11 — Home Health Day—(Health talk by doctor, nurse or qualified person.

Tuesday, April 12—Community Sanitation Day —(Destroying breeding places of flies and mosquitoes, cleaning and screening homes and stores.

Wednesday, April 13—School Health Day —(School parade, health program for public.

Thursday, April 14 — Adult's Health Day—(Health examinations, talk on heart, kidneys, T. B. C. and Cancer.)

Friday, April 15—Special Campaign Day — (Call public to special community health needs.

Saturday, April 16 — General Clean-Up Day—(Complete cleaning of homes, buildings and grounds.)

Sunday, April 17—Report and follow-up Day — (Report of week's activities written and read in a meeting in each com-

munity. The report must also contain the things to be done up to the next Health Week of 1933.)

At the teachers' meeting Saturday, each teacher is required to hand in a copy of the report of the week's activities and the communities plans for the year up to the next Negro Health week 1933.

Help yourself and your community to better Health.

The P. T. A.'s are to be commended for the substantial work they are doing for school and community improvement. Prizes are being offered in each county. The score card being used follows:

SCORE CARD

Name of person taking part

Date

Community

Cleanliness

(General Cleanliness 20)

(Screening 20)

Plantings

(Permanent 10)

(Annual 5)

Arrangement of Grounds

Water Supply

Toilet

Total

Judges:

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVANCE PLANNED

The interracial commission announced Thursday that a widespread observance of National Negro Health Week is planned for April 3 to 10. Observance, the commission headquarters announced, will be under the auspices of the Tuskegee Negro Conference, the National Negro Business League, the National Medical Association and the National Negro Insurance Association in co-operation with health departments.

Warrenton, Ga., Clipper
Friday, April 15, 1932

Observance Report Negro Health Week In Warren County

(Special)

On Saturday, April 9th, a part of the morning session of the Warren County Colored Teachers Meeting was given to community reports of "Health Week."

Every school reported having observed April 5th, the birthday of Booker T. Washington, founder of Negro Health Week.

Each school also had pupils write papers on health and read them during School Health Day. The Health Parade was carried out by all. Every community port revealed the fact that teachers were actively engaged in teaching healthy living in their surroundings. Plans for the year were made by each community. It was gratifying to note how the teachers arranged that the talks should be based on community needs. The reports showed items commonly stressed as the need of frequent baths, drinking more water, more fresh air, dangers of putting pencils in the mouth, of licking fingers to turn pages of books, of passing gum, of use of snuff and tobacco. Balanced diet was also stressed and eating with clean hands. The Warrenton school parade and instructive demonstration on was especially interesting and instructive. Anna Hudson, chairman and her committee deserve credit. There was a Clean-up squad which carried brooms, mops, banners and posters suitable to their part. The garden squad was dressed in overalls and carried rakes, hoes, spades and posters in the raising and food value of vegetables. Another group carried posters on the construction and care of a sanitary toilet. Others carried in-

formation on milk, eggs, poultry and stock. Rev. Walker, Rev. Slade and Rev. Tyson spoke at Warrenton school.

Another phase of the reports was that, although the schools adhered to the national program, they did it according to their special community needs. Warrenton had a deal of cleaning, white washing and arranging of gardens and flower beds. Camak's special feature was a talk by a nurse on the care of the sick and how to protect yourself.

Norwood school had been busily engaged in cleaning, white washing and the lessons on their activities. Salem reported having

Rev. Slade to speak, talks by the mothers and the dramatization of health lessons by the pupils. Stamp Branch reported a good all around program. Jordan Academy mentioned a small amount in the P. T. A. Treasury with which to purchase lumber so as to construct desks. This will help protect the children's sight and bring more comfort in their reading and written work.

Plans were perfected for our County Field Day Saturday afternoon, April 16th, at 3 p. m. for the Group County School closing, the 30th of April, for National May Day or Child's Health Day, May 1st, and for the County Teachers' Institute in May.

The afternoon session was most interesting, informing and inspirational. Miss Ellie Small-stressed and eating with clean hands. Agent, made a most appropriate

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Health Week - 1932

ATLANTA, GA
CONSTITUTION

MAR 30 1932

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The high death rates of the southern states are attributable chiefly to the high degree of mortality among negro infants and children. Marked progress has been made during the past two or three decades in negro hygiene but the mass of the race is still lamentably ignorant as to the proper preservation of health.

Practically every household in the south has one or more negro servants who in the preparation of food and the handling of articles of daily use are a constant menace to the health of the home if their own dwellings and their persons are not free from disease germs.

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negro health week in co-operation with the various state and local health departments. The plans for this year's observance of the week are more elaborate than ever before, including lectures, demonstrations and the sending out of literature of various kinds.

Since the health of the white people will be greatly safeguarded by the success of the drive for improved negro hygiene, they should gladly render any assistance within their power.

To Observe Health Week

Program Here to Be in
Charge of

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Special Health Sermons on

Sunday

The entire city is stirred over the report of the State Health Department showing the high death rate among the colored people of the community, and Dr. S. F. Belcher has been appointed chairman of a committee from the South Atlantic Medical Society to work out plans for improving conditions. The movement is sponsored by the South Atlantic Medical Society, Women's Auxiliary to the Medical Society and the Graduate Nurses' Association. The churches, schools, and clubs are cooperating to make the city a healthier place in which to live.

Special sermons will be preached in the churches on Sunday, designated as mobilization day, and representatives from different organizations will make short talks on health at every church. Schools will hold special exercises on Wednesday, the day set apart as school health day. The Cann Park Neighborhood club will give several prizes to the children from one month to six years of age in the best health contest. A large number of other clubs are planning activities. Nurses will do their share by presenting the movement through the clinic for better babies. Doctors will hold clinics in district to cover practically the whole city and the Women's Auxiliary to the Medical Society will give a health program tea at Eureka Club, Monday afternoon from 5 to seven o'clock. The president and a member of every woman's organization, both church

and social are invited to attend. The program of health education outlined by the president of the State Medical Auxiliary for the state will be given for the first time during this health campaign.

All sections of the city will be covered and it is hoped that great improvement will be noted in the future health of the community, as a result of the fine cooperation of organizations and individuals.

Warrenton, Ga. Clipper
Friday, April 1, 1932

National Negro Health Week To Be Observed In Warren County This Year

(Special)

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Some part of the exercises of Tuesday, April 5th, should be devoted to the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Negro Health Week. It is suggested that a committee be organized in each community to supervise the carrying out of the program, which is as follows:

Sunday, April 3—Mobilization Day—(Sermon on Health by all ministers).
Monday, April 4—Home Health Day—(Health talk by doctor, nurse or qualified person).
Tuesday, April 5—Community Sanitation Day—(Destroying breeding places of flies and mosquitoes, cleaning and screening homes and stores).
Wednesday, April 6—School Health Day—(School parade, 2 p. m. at colored school house. They also sought information on immunization. Literature on health was distributed, and the survey was marked by efforts of the Negroes to

Wednesday, April 6—School program and school parade by colored pupils, 2 p. m. at colored school.

Thursday, April 7—Health talk by Dr. A. W. Davis, 2 p. m. at colored school.

Friday, April 8—Talks by Rev. J. S. Walker and Rev. W. O. Slade, 2 p. m. at colored school.

Saturday, April 9—Demonstration by Mrs. Ellis Smalley and talk by Supt. J. H. Harper, 2 p. m. at colored school.

Sunday, April 10—Report by Anna Hudson, 2 p. m. at colored school.

Paine College Observe Negro Health Week

Negro Health Week, which closes today, has been observed by students and faculty of Paine College both in and out of the institution, it was announced yesterday.

Programs of the chapel were based on a health topic. Three of the programs were given by students drawn largely from the home economics department with emphasis on rest, recreation and proper diet and home conditions suitable to good health. 4-13-32

Dr. Charles Vivian Akin, of the United States department of public health, now working with the Augusta health department, spoke at the college on "Public Health." Dr. Akin said he was interested in the health program as a regular part of college work. At the close of his address he inspected the college.

He is particularly interested in the effort of college authorities to carry the health program into the community.

During Health Week, about 60 students in biology and health education under Dr. J. S. Outler, head of the biology department, and Dr. Ethel

Polk Peters, head of health education, made a health survey of 1,000 homes of Negroes checking on communicable diseases such as malaria, smallpox, tuberculosis and diphtheria. They also sought information on immunization. Literature on health was distributed, and the survey was marked by efforts of the Negroes to

Health Day—(Health examinations, talk on heart, kidneys, T.

B. C. and Cancer.)

Friday, April 8—Special Campaign Day—(Call public to special community health needs.

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At the teachers' meeting Saturday, each teacher is required to hand in a copy of the report of the week's activities and the communities plan for the year up to the next Negro Health week 1933.

Help yourself and your community to better Health.

The P. T. A.'s are to be commended for the substantial work they are doing for school and community improvement. Prizes are being offered in each county.

Following is the local program for Warrenton:

Sunday, April 3—Sermons by colored ministers at regular church time, at colored churches.

Monday, April 4—Talks by Anna Hudson and Girard Hayes, 2 p. m. at colored school house.

Tuesday, April 5—Talk by B. Wright, 2 p. m. at colored school.

cooperate with the college students, officials said.

The Augusta health department and the city garbage collection division also cooperated in the work of Health Week. More attention was given this week to garbage disposal from the Negro section in an effort to aid Negroes in cleaning up their property.

Health Week - 1932

NATIONAL MEDICAL HEAD AIDS CHICAGO HEALTH WEEK

CHICAGO, (ANP)—The observance in Chicago of the National Negro Health Week was signalized by the participation of Dr. Peter M. Murray, president of the National Medical Association, one of the sponsoring organizations. —on a program with Dr. Murray, offering a comparison of the statistics affecting health in India, Mexico and similar countries with those of Negroes. He pointed out that people do not die in numbers because of any racial strain, but because of the health environment in which they live and urged the mobilization of every medical resource within the group to fight disease.

Dr. Murray who opened the celebration in Chicago which lasted two weeks instead of the customary one week period, with an address at Olivet Baptist church, outlined a health program for the Negroes of America which he described as being broad enough to take in all of the medical resources of the country.

He advocated a reorganization of the National Medical Association upon modern lines which would include county and city medical societies as units and the use of hospitals, serving Negro people as centers from which all information could radiate. Dr. Murray urged the encouragement of specialization in the medical field on the part of young men and women who were qualified.

Service Extolled

The sterling service which Dr. J. A. Kenney, editor of the National Medical Journal had rendered was extolled by Dr. Murray. He pointed out that 25 years ago Dr. Kenney has accepted the task of editor and that during all that time the magazine had not missed an issue.

During the week the association head operated at a Provident hospital clinic, met various groups of physicians and was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Cook County Medical association.

The Health Week movement attracted wide attention and support in Chicago. Dr. M. O. Bousfield, chairman, directed the periodic health examinations for well people and the children's clinics which were held at the Wabash Avenue "Y" and a large staff of the leading colored physicians of the city took part in the effort. Over 300 people were examined and rechecked. A particularly fine group of exhibits were shown from the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical society, the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium and various industrial agencies such as the American Milk association.

Young People's Day

On April 2, young people's day, 28 churches took part, special speakers carrying health messages. Dr. Michael Davis, medical director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, spoke

Health Week - 1932

BALTIMORE, MD.

MORNING SUN

APR 7 1932

A GOOD WORK

The designation of Community Sanitation Day to Tuesday, in connection with Negro Health Week, which is now being observed, might well have been given to the whole program. Whatever helps to improve the health of the Negro and lower the death rate of the race is a direct contribution to the welfare of the community.

The Negro population of Baltimore numbers approximately 142,000. Its members are an integral part of the community, touching elbows with the whites, cooking in their kitchens, nursing their children, doing their washing and being otherwise brought into such close contact that their health and the conditions under which they live are of immediate consequence to the public as a whole. And the betterment that has been achieved in the Negro's standards of living in recent years has been reflected in the betterment of the vital statistics of the city. Continued improvement will be manifested in similarly important ways.

Heart disease and tuberculosis, which take the largest toll, are chargeable chiefly to the economic status of many of the members of the race. These diseases and others which account for the higher Negro death rate can be materially lowered by gradual improvement in living conditions, by better sanitation and by such helpful educational programs as that under way this week. It is a splendid work which deserves high commendation.

10,000 ATTEND HEALTH WEEK MEETINGS HERE

National Negro Health Week, observed last week in Baltimore, came to a close Saturday after a week of meetings with an estimated attendance of 10,000 persons.

Eighteen meetings were held and forty-five talks presented in most churches and at the Y.M.C.A. The meeting held at the Booker T. Wash-

ington junior high school on Thursday was credited with the largest attendance of the week at which the audience was estimated at 1500 boys and girls.

Diphtheria immunization, an important local health problem, was given the most importance in planning the outline to be followed for the week. This aspect of the local problem was decided upon when it was learned that diphtheria cases among Negroes in the city rated a high percentage. Oral and general hygiene along with the social diseases were also touched upon in the talks during the week.

Boy Scouts Help

Through the local Boy Scout troop, 15,000 leaflets bearing on diphtheria immunization were distributed during the week. The scouts were also active in conducting meetings of the troop during the week. LeRoy Coles is scoutmaster.

Dr. B. M. Rhett, local director of the health week, was in charge of the observance among the medical profession. Chairmen of the committees among the physicians included Doctors Noville, O. D. Jones and Lucius Butler.

Health Week - 1932

New Jersey

DR. JOHN TURNER HEALTH WEEK SPEAKER

NEWARK, N.J.—"You and I ought to begin living one hundred years before our children are born," said Dr. John P. Turner, prominent physician of Philadelphia, at the opening meeting of National Negro Health Week held under the auspices of the Negro Advisory Committee of the Essex County Tuberculosis League, at St. John M.E. Church, the Rev. J. T. Wallace, pastor.

Dr. Turner further stated: "We, as parents especially, should this so that our sons and daughters will be better for our having lived. Good food, fresh air, exercise and rest make the quartet which, if practiced, will lead to better health."

A history of health education work as done by the advisory committee of the league was given by Dr. W. G. Alexander, the chairman. "We should take advantage of this health information service and use it," he said. He spoke of the work as begun by the New Jersey Tuberculosis League and later turned over to the Essex County League upon its organization in 1929.

Mrs. George Douglass, Newark, president of State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, presided. Miss Vestilla Lassiter of Madison, was at the piano. The church was filled to capacity and the audience a responsive one.

In addition to this special meeting, a number of ministers preached on the subject of "Good Health Habits" or discussed the subject in a general way. The Rev. J. N. Ellerson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, South Orange, chose for his subject, "Keeping Fit—a Social, Moral and Spiritual Obligation."

The Rev. Mr. Ellerson is an A.B., Virginia Union University; M.A. from Oberlin College, and is now working toward a Ph.D. at Drew University, Madison, New Jersey.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal

Wednesday

National Negro Health Week

When we start out in search of health, we do not look as people did years ago, for a fountain of youth in a new country, because we know that health is to be found through the cultivation of habits of happiness, exercise, an abundance of air and nutritious foods.

Everything which we do influences the development of our lives and bodies and probably leisure-time recreation is a most important factor. This not only affects growth and physical well-being, but governs, to some extent, our thought disposition and outlook on life. A sturdy, healthy person spreads good will wherever he goes.

We cannot construct a vigorous and healthy body unless every little cell is given the right building, and each little cell is supplied with its requirement of recreation, and if health habits are carefully followed, a straight robust body is developed. National Negro Health Week offers the adult group a unique chance for this construction during which addresses were delivered from 7 to 8 o'clock in the Y. W. C. A. auditorium. This time is to be both instructive and healthful. This hour is reserved for adults only. We extend a very special invitation to entire adult population to take advantage of this opportunity to benefit by organized and especially directed play.

Why as adults do we need play? Because of the effect that wholesome recreation has upon the outlook on life. Recreation keeps the body in good running order. It should never be omitted from the daily schedule of each individual. It helps to repair and to build new tissues.

Should we be in possession of a sturdy, well-organized body, it is our duty to keep it in the best possible condition. Correct posture is essential to this state, proper diet, and personal habit rules. People who stand and sit straight are more apt to be well because the organs of the body are held in the right position to do their work. Wrong posture may be responsible for poor circulation, constipation, lack of balance and lack of muscle co-ordination. Any one of these things may contribute to general fatigue and lack of animation.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal

Monday, April 4, 1932

Negroes Open Health Week

Prominent Citizens Assist in Splendid Program

Many Speakers

S. Clay Williams Points to Progress Already Made

National Negro Health Week was inaugurated in Winston-Salem yesterday afternoon at a mass meeting of negroes held at the Chestnut Street branch of the Y. W. C. A. unique chance for this construction during which addresses were delivered by F. J. Peterson Jr., commissioner of public accounts and finance for the city, representing Mayor George W. Coan Jr.; S. Clay Williams, president of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; Professor Charles H. Bynum of Winston-Salem Teachers College; and Dr. R. L. Carlton of the city health department.

Rev. E. O. Cowan, chairman of the executive committee in charge of the local observance of Negro Health Week, presided over the meeting. Rev. G. J. Thomas, pastor of Wentz Memorial Congregational Church, pronounced the invocation. Mr. Peterson brought greetings from Mayor Coan and told the crowd that the city officials were proud of the spirit shown in the present movement. He said that this week is one in which the negro citizens will have an opportunity to do good work in the national health program.

Mr. Williams, in his talk, compared human beings with automobiles and said the care of both is important. He referred to his boyhood days when he preferred "to run" when the doctor came to his home because of his utter distaste of castor oil and kindred medicines. He declared that some people may think the same way today and refuse to attend to their bodies when the body needs attention.

The speaker then referred to the time several years ago when it was common to see any automobile being pulled to the repair shop. That was in the days before the filling station, he stated. Today it is a rare occasion when one sees an automobile being towed to the garage. The same thing is true of human beings.

Some years ago there were no facilities for public health work such as are in operation today. In those days people didn't know what was wrong with them when they became ill. Today, the public health officials are prepared to take care of the health of the community,

preventing many of the ills which once were rife year after year. Dr. Carlton cited figures on the birth and death rate for negroes and whites in Winston-Salem. He told the mass meeting that both birth and death rates in Winston-Salem among negroes should be corrected. The death rate is entirely too high, he said, and the birth rate too low.

The speaker pointed out the facilities of the health department that are at the disposal of the city at large and urged the negroes to take advantage of the department. He outlined some of the work being done by the health department and spoke of diseases prevalent among the negroes of the city.

Professor Bynum named the various agencies that can help safeguard the health of the city. He said the agencies should be business representatives, social and christian organizations, newspapers and the homes. The most important thing in life is to keep a child in good health. If a parent sees that his child is in good health and keeps him that way, he may look always for prosperity and happiness.

Health Week - 1932

SUN

Jackson Tenn

APR 3 1932

Negro Health Week

Negro Health Week will be observed in Tennessee during the coming seven days. In keeping with other cities of the state Jackson is to have a program. Fitting exercises will be held Thursday night at a local colored church.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the objectives sought in this special observance. Attention is directed not alone to members of the colored race who would primarily be interested in the preservation of their own health, but the attention of the white race is also called to the importance of it.

The colored residents of Jackson and Madison county constitute an appreciable proportion of our population. Statistics show that some thirty-five per cent of the Madison county population in 1920 were negroes. We believe that the same percentage will obtain in the 1930 report although the census bureau has not yet given out the comparative figures.

A healthful condition of the colored race would necessarily keep down mortality rates in this county. Moreover, a healthy condition would increase the earning power of the colored people and would tend to restrict charity cases. The necessity of good health of servants in our homes is also a consideration.

The state and municipal authorities are co-operating in making Negro Health Week a success, and nowhere more so than in Jackson.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

A meeting of the Nashville Negro Health Week Committee is called for this Friday afternoon, April 1st. Negro Board of Trade, 415 1-2 4th Avenue, North at 3:00 o'clock

Purpose: To complete and announce Health Week plans for

this year. Nashville
Please be present and on time
Jas. H. Robinson,
Secretary Fisk University—
Nashville, Tenn

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OPENS

The opening of National Negro Health Week in Tennessee was formerly announced today, Sunday, April 3rd, by Commissioner Richard H. Lyle of the State Department of Institutions, who is chairman of the recently formed State Negro Health Week Council. The announcement was echoed by Dr. E. L. Bishop of the State Department of Public Health and Assistant Commissioner James A. Roberts, State Department of Education, who have combined forces with the State Department of Institutions to make the week's campaign an effective one for the State of Tennessee.

The importance of making this three-fold attack on the problems of the Negro was strongly commended by Wm. C. Headrick, Director of the Welfare Division. Commissioner Lyle further stated that his department is lending to the campaign the services of James H. Robinson, Supervisor of State Negro Welfare, whose work as director of previous Health Week campaigns has won four National prizes for Cincinnati, Ohio and three for Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. E. L. Bishop, State Health Commissioner has outlined a five point program to be carried out during the week. The points emphasized are: Infancy and maternity program, tuberculosis program, venereal disease program, dental examination and oral hygiene and the registration of children under 1 year of age. General clean-up and paint-up are being advocated everywhere.

The health, education and welfare forces of 63 counties have been organized to carry out the program.

Although there are 95 counties in the State more than 95 per cent of the Negro population lives in the 63 counties chosen. Of these Shelby county has the largest Negro population, 1,270,324 with Davidson count ranking next with 51,797 while Stewart county has only 626, (5 counties of the State have less than 2 dozen Negroes). Fayette and Haywood counties have more Negroes than white people, 73 per cent of the former and 66 per cent of the latter belonging to the colored race.

Out of 100,000 white persons and 100,000 Negroes in Tennessee, last year, 1,000 white and 1,800 Negroes died from all causes; 104 white persons and 269 Negroes died from tuberculosis; 117 white persons and 33 Negroes died from typhoid fever. Out of 1,000 births of white infants and 1,000 births of Negro infants, 66 white babies and 123 Negro babies died; 7 white and 15 Negro mothers died as a result of bearing these children.

These are among the facts that have challenged the health, welfare and educational leaders of Tennessee who are observing Negro Health

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED IN FRANKLIN, APRIL 3-10

Williamson County Health Unit, Doctors, Nurse, Clubs and Churches played an important part in the NEGRO HEALTH WEEK CAMPAIGN.

The citizens entered into the spirit of the campaign as was evidenced by the cleaning up, planting, flower gardens, painting and attending the Health Program given at Franklin Training High School.

Dr. Hampton, principal of the City school was asked to supervise the work in the City and Mrs. Mayme Starnes had charge of the work in the county.

The following program was fea-

tured during the week in the school Auditorium: Monday at 8:00 a. m. Address by Dr. William, Head of the Williamson County Health Unit. Prevention of Disease, Tuesday at 1:00 p. m.—Dental Hygiene by Dr. Overton. Wednesday—Clinics for children, Dr. Williams and two nurses. (white in charge) Thursday at 10:00 a. m. Dr. Johnson, Tuberculosis, Friday at 2:30 p. m. Dr. Hudson, Venereal disease (to boys and men) Friday at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. John McGavock (white) to girls only). Sunday the campaign closed by address on health by Dean Doyle of Fisk University and Mesdame Penn, Dietitian (Chicago) made an interesting talk.

Associated with principal Hampton in sponsoring the campaign were Mrs. Alice Patton, Messrs John Reddick, Thos. James and Dr. Hudson.

President W. J. Hale and the Quartet will visit Franklin Training High School, Friday morning April 15. The singers will render a program at chapel and from our school they will go to the White High School to sing.

Health Week

Observed In Morristown, Tenn.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn. — Mrs. Fannie Patterson and daughter, Pauline, attended the County Fair at Jefferson City, Saturday. —The neatest pup in the fourth grade last week was Velva McCraney, 909 N. Henry St.—Mr. and Mrs. Newt McCravey of Williams town, Ky., are the guests of their mother, Mrs. Jane McCravey, of 909 N. Henry St.—Negro Health week provided an interesting program. Morristown college joined with Judson S. Hill Grammar school in the program. On April 3rd representatives were sent to each of the churches to ask the cooperation of the pastors and their congregations. On Sunday night a mass meeting of citizens and college students heard Dr. H. M. Green of Knoxville, give

an interesting lecture on "Preventative Medicine." Mrs. Green was present and gave us an interesting picture of the work being done at the Colored Day Nursery in Knoxville. On Monday morning a crowded chapel greeted Dr. C. T. Carrol, white physician of Morristown. "Treatment of Cases in Homes of Limited Means." Tuesday was "Dental or Care of the Teeth." Dr. Hannum at Judson S. Hill school, Dr. Curren, M. N. I. C. On Wednesday, in Swift Chapel, Dr. Rybern, eye, ear and throat specialist, gave a very interesting lecture on care of the eyes. Wednesday, a number of Knoxville physicians were in Swift Chapel and gave lectures after which a physical examination was given the student body. On Friday evening, in the chapel of Judson S. Hill school, a mass meeting was held to this group. Dr. Dennis Branch of Newport, gave a very helpful address to the group present. It was very helpful as it dealt with home treatment of sick. Simple remedies were given for some of our serious complaints, and preventatives given for colds, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis. Saturday was clean-up day. A health poster contest was held. First prize, college department—Benson Tipton; first prize high school—Helen Wilkey; first prize, grammar school—Margaret Wilson. — Mr. H. J. Chestnut, principal of Judson S. Hill Grammar school, is confined by illness to his home on Prince St. We hope for his early recovery. Mr. Gilbert Johnson is acting principal during his absence. — Miss Grace Coleman had as her guest on Sunday, Prof. Woodruff, head of the English department of Johnson C. Smith university, and the members of the debating team of Johnson C. Smith university, Messrs. Smith, Sandifer, McLay and Hollowell. Miss Coleman entertained with a dinner party honoring her guest. Those who enjoyed her hospitality were: Misses Emma Brown, Lois Carson, Natalie Burks and Ruth Iva Coleman.—Rev. Charles Curtis, Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. Ella

Barton were visitors in Knoxville Wednesday.—Mrs. G. Farnsworth Miss Georgia Fransforth, Revs. Mayhue Cuberton and E. L. Louson of Greenville, were visitors here attending the revival in progress at Young's Temple A. M. E. Zion church. Rev. J. A. Dunn, pastor.—Rev. Watson filled his appointment at White Pine Sunday.—Mrs. Florida Keener spent Sunday in Knoxville, visiting friends.—Mrs. Louis Franklin has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Holmes and Mr. and Mrs. Erwin in Knoxville.—During Rev. Freeman's battle against Satan, we have had 57 conversions with 40 added to membership at the A. M. E. Zion church.

TENNESSEE HOLDS EVENTFUL *Chicago Defender* ANNUAL HEALTH WEEK PROGRAM

4/8/31
NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 8.—A most colorful health week program is being carried out this week in Tennessee, according to James H. Robinson in a broadcast Sunday over station WLAC. The speaker, a graduate of Fisk and Yale universities, is supervisor of the state welfare work and secretary of the state health week council with headquarters at Fisk university.

In previous health week campaigns Professor Robinson has won four national prizes for Cincinnati and three for Nashville. The Tennessee health week program is unique in that it has the official backing of three state departments, institutions, public health and education, through the interest of their commissioners, Capt. Richard H. Lyle, Dr. E. L. Bishop and P. L. Harned, represented by Assistant Commissioner James A. Roberts. Co-operating with them are the State Medical association, the Women's federation, the Parent-Teachers association, State Tuberculosis association and such institutions of learning as Fisk, Meharry, A. and I. State college, Lane, Lemoine and Roger Williams.

The health campaign has been organized in 63 counties, where 95 per cent of the Race of the state live. Tuberculosis, infant and maternal death rates and dental hygiene are being stressed, and all unregistered children under 1 year of age are being registered throughout the state. One hundred and fifty-three mayors of towns, the school systems and health departments of all 63 counties as well as the white and Race press have been enlisted in this campaign which promises to place Tennessee far ahead of any other state in observance of health week.

Health Week-1932

STATE LEADERS OUTLINE PLANS FOR HEALTH WEEK OBSERVANCE

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Plans were completed this morning for a State-wide observance of National Negro Health Week in Tennessee, April 3-10, according to Commissioner Richard H. Lyle of the State Department of Institutions, who has been elected chairman of the general Health Week Council on which every section of the State is to be represented.

At the suggestion of the State Department of Institutions and its Welfare Division, that Department, the State Department of Public Health and the State Department of Education, have agreed to work together in the undertaking and to invoke the co-operation of the Tennessee Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Meharry Medical College, Fisk University, A. & I. State College and other colleges of the State; also other State and local organizations to assist in carrying out an effective campaign.

The campaign will be carried out in forty-three counties which contain more than 90 per cent of the Negro population of the State. Dr. E. L. Bishop, Commissioner of Public Health was requested to invite the co-operation of the county health officers and health units. Assistant Commissioner J. A. Roberts of the State Department of Education will call on Dudley S. Tanner and W. E. Turner to instruct the county supervisors and principals of the county high schools to assume the responsibility of organizing committees and activities in their respective counties.

Commissioner Richard H. Lyle of the State Department of Institutions and W. C. Headrick of the Welfare Division will call upon State institutions and welfare organizations to work in the campaign. The Department of Institutions is also lending to the campaign at the full-time ser-

vices of its Supervisor of State Negro Welfare, James H. Robinson, whose work as general organizer in previous Health Week campaigns won four National prizes for Cincinnati and three for Nashville and Davidson County.

During the campaign a fight against tuberculosis, maternal and infant mortality, and venereal diseases will be waged, because of the high death rate resulting from these causes. Parents will be urged to register the births of children under one year of age, this being much neglected in many rural communities. Dental hygiene will also be stressed.

As a part of the Health Week program the Department of Public Health is proceeding at once to set up special Tuberculosis clinics in 14 counties. Beginning with Fayette and Haywood counties where Negroes outnumber whites, the list includes Washington, Davidson, Hamilton, Knox, Shelby, Sumner, Maury, Wilson, Montgomery, Rutherford, Robertson and Williamson.

Sweetwater, Tenn. Times
Friday, March 25, 1932

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

APRIL 3 TO APRIL 10

Five lines of instruction have been selected as the major activities for observance of National Health Week in Tennessee, April 3 to 10, by a committee representing the State Health Department, the State Department of Institutions and the State Department of Education, according to information received here recently from Nashville.

The major activities selected for Tennessee's part in the Negro Health week include: Better registration of negro births; emphasis on the problems of maternal and infant hygiene among the negroes; prevention of tuberculosis among negroes; prevention of venereal infection among negroes, and improvement of dental hygiene among negroes.

An accurate record of 1,000 white infants and the same number of negro children for one year would show that 66 white babies and 123 negro babies had died. Seven of the

white mothers and fifteen of the negro mothers would have lost their lives during the year, as a result of child bearing the children.

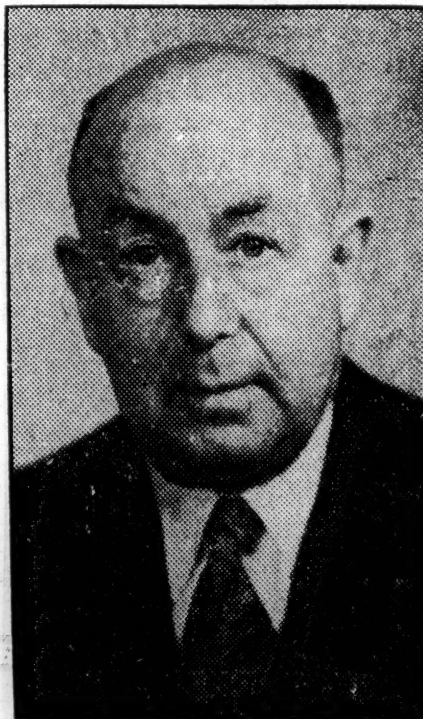
These figures, while not exact, give a fairly accurate picture of health conditions as they exist in the two races in Tennessee, the committee on Negro Health Week point out. They show the need for continued public health work among all persons and among the negroes especially.

In all counties in Tennessee having full-time county health units, special emphasis on negro health will be given during the observances of Negro Health Week. Special chest clinics for negroes, well baby conferences for negroes, and similar activities are being planned.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
Wednesday, March 16, 1932

CITY WILL OBSERVE NEGRO HEALTH PLAN

Tuberculosis Chief Here to Fix Program—To Fight Malaria, Mortality.



J. P. Kranz.

Negro Health week will be observed in Chattanooga and throughout the state the week of April 3, and J. P. Kranz, executive secretary of the Tennessee Tuberculosis Association, with headquarters in Nashville, was in the city yesterday planning for the campaign.

While here Mr. Kranz conferred with John Stagmaier, for seventeen years treasurer of the state association, and Dr. Marguerite White, superintendent of Pine Breeze.

Plans for the observance were adopted at a meeting in Nashville last week, which was attended by Dr. E. Bishop, state commissioner of health; Capt. Richard Lyle, commissioner of institutions; Prof. James A. Roberts, of the state educational department, and a number of Negro leaders.

The conference decided to center efforts in the forty-five counties of the state which have 95 per cent. of the colored population. The campaign program embraces a fight on tuberculosis, malaria, infant and maternal mortality, and an effort is to be made to require the registration of births of Negro children throughout the state.

The Negro population in Tennessee is one-sixth of the total, or about 478,572, and out of a death toll of 3,057 in 1931, 1,196 of the victims were colored. The inroads of tuberculosis on the colored population was especially heavy, Mr. Kranz said.

It is the plan of the promoters of the health campaign to have the state health department, through the Rosenwald fund and the Jenaes foundation, to organize committees in various parts of the state to carry on the work, while the health department will place units in the field to conduct clinics and will also send speakers to the various centers of colored population. The department of education's part in the campaign is to seek improvements in the colored schools and also better sanitary conditions.

The department of institutions has loaned James A. Robinson, colored, of the welfare division, to act as superintendent of the health work. It is proposed to have many meetings, talks and demonstrations and to circulate posters and other literature.

Chattanooga school authorities have promised full co-operation in the Negro Health week work.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
Friday, March 18, 1932

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PLANNED

State-wide Observance To Be Held April 3-10.

Plans have been completed for a state-wide observance of National Negro Health Week in Tennessee, April 3-10, according to Commissioner Richard H. Lyle, of the State Department of Institutions, who has been elected chairman of the general health week council on which every section of the state is to be represented.

At the suggestion of the State Department of Institutions and its welfare division, that department, the State Department of Public Health and the State Department of Education, have agreed to work together in the undertaking and to invoke the co-operation of the Tennessee Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Meharry Medical College, Fisk University, A. & I. State College and other colleges of the state; also other state and local

organizations to assist in carrying out an effective campaign.

The campaign will be carried out in 43 counties which contain more than 90 per cent. of the negro population of the state. Dr. E. L. Bishop, commissioner of public health was requested to invite the co-operation of the county health officers and health units. Assistant Commissioner J. A. Roberts of the State Department of Education will call on Dudley S. Tanner and W. E. Turner to instruct the county supervisors and principals of the county high schools to assume the responsibility of organizing committees and activities in their respective counties.

During the campaign a fight against tuberculosis, maternal and infant mortality, and venereal diseases will be waged, because of the high death rate resulting from these causes. Parents will be urged to register the births of children under one year of age, this being much neglected in many rural communities. Dental hygiene will also be stressed.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Monday, March 21, 1932

Negro Health Week.

Figures given out by Dr. A. G. Hufstedler, director of the county health unit, in connection with the observance of Negro Health Week, April 3 to 10, reveal a death rate among Negroes about twice as high as among white persons in Tennessee from tuberculosis, typhoid fever, in childbirth and among infants.

These figures are rather astounding, in view of the fact that Negroes are ordinarily considered a physically strong race, accustomed to hardships. The inevitable conclusion is that the condition is due to carelessness, neglect, poverty and ignorance.

Surely here is a field in which the white people of Tennessee can do a service and the responsibility that rests upon them cannot be taken lightly. The fact that the Negroes accept the facts uncomplainingly does not alter the case, but rather increases the obligation of their white friends.

This attitude is typical of the race. It is a striking fact that during the present conditions of unemployment and suffering, the Negroes have accepted conditions in the same manner. During the World War they gave their lives for their country without a murmur of protest.

The life of every individual is dear to him. It is the duty of every community to protect all its citizens. Certainly the figures of the health unit indicate a duty of the community to the Negroes and it is to be hoped that Negro Health Week will bring a realization and a definite effort to fulfill this duty.

MAR 21 1932

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LECTURES TO NEGROES

Health Week Will Be Instituted Next Week By County Board.

Preparing for Negro health week, to be observed next week, Dr. L. J. McRae, head of the dental hygiene department of the Shelby County board of health, last night addressed a meeting of Negro dentists, emphasizing the oral hygiene work being done among the negro schools of city and county.

On Sunday negro pastors have been asked to stress health and sanitation in their sermons, and the week has been divided into the following classes:

Monday, home health day; Tuesday, community day, destroying the breeding places of flies and mosquitoes; Wednesday, health lectures to students and parent-teacher associations; Thursday, adults day, with examinations and health talks; Friday, campaign day, health talks, and Saturday, clean-up day.

Participates in State-Wide Negro Health Week

March 21
April 2, 1932.—The 18th annual observance of National Negro Health Week promises to take on giant proportions this year in Tennessee. During the week of April 3-10, a campaign directed by Mr. James H. Robinson, Supervisor, State Negro Welfare, and having the full cooperation of the State Department of Institutions—under which Mr. Robinson's Division falls—the State Department of Public Health, and the State Department of Education, will be waged in more than fifty counties of the state. These fifty counties contain more than 90 per cent of the entire Negro population of Tennessee and the program will include all possible means of disseminating the fundamentals of Health Education. One of the widest fields for the spread of the ideas concerning Health Education is found in the educational institutions of the State, and practically all of these institutions, whether public or private, and regardless of race or creed, are planning to take an active part in the campaign. Not only are the colleges and universities attempting to aid through Health Education: they are also attempting research projects in the field of Health with the aim of getting at the fundamental causes underlying the high rate of mortality among Negroes in the State.

Fisk University made its first formal attempt to investigate Health conditions among Negroes in Tennessee in a study made during 1928-30. The study was made possible by a grant to the Department of Social Science at Fisk, from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund and was from its inception a joint effort by Fisk University and the State Department of Public Health of which Dr. E. L. Bishop is Director. The project took the form of a study of DIFFERENTIAL MORTALITY IN TENNESSEE and was made by Dr. Elbridge

Sibley; the results of the study were published in 1930 by the Fisk University Press. This work represents the first phase of a comprehensive program included in the plan of the Social Science Department for the comparative study of the health of the races in Tennessee.

Dr. Sibley found the following outstanding factors in the Health situation: The death rate among Negroes is abnormally higher in Tennessee for tuberculosis—which, according to Dr. Sibley, is the most serious health problem in the state—the pneumonias, Typhoid fever, choric degenerative diseases of the heart, kidneys, and related organs, diabetes, and pellagra. Dr. Sibley is not so certain of the results of the analysis of the comparative statistics on Venereal diseases because of the inadequacy of available statistics but he says "That syphilitic and gonorrheal infection are undoubtedly abnormally prevalent and intense in the Negro population."

His study shows that the Negroes in Tennessee tend to die in the earlier and more productive years from tuberculosis while the whites die more towards the end of their greatest productive period of their greatest productivity. The difference in infant mortality rates is also very great between the two races although it is abnormally high for both white and Negroes and in Tennessee the Negro death rate as a whole is almost twice as high as that of the whites for the period studied by Dr. Sibley.

The second study of health conditions in the state which was undertaken by the Social Science Department at Fisk University was made in Gibson County, Tenn. The Department cooperated with the State Department of Public Health and the County officials of Gibson County in an attempt to discover whether or not there existed a close correlation between living conditions and Tuberculosis in the two races. More than

600 Negro families were investigated. A similar study was carried on in Kingsport, Tenn., in an effort to obtain comparative statistics for a rural and an urban area. The tabulations of the results of these studies have not been completed, but are at present in preparation and will probably be released for the press sometime during the present year.

With the material which can be secured from such basic studies in all of the counties of the State, the sponsors of National Negro Health Week will have adequate information on which to base a program of health reform in Tennessee which will aid in the effort to lower the death rate for both races. Such information will go a long way towards making it impossible for the Negro death rate to almost double that of the whites from all causes of death; to more than double the white for death from Tuberculosis and to practically double the white rate from Typhoid fever.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Director of the Social Science Department at Fisk, is planning a series of studies of Health and living conditions of the Negro in Tennessee, for he feels with the leaders of Negro Health Week that a vast amount of statistical and social information gained by careful research, must precede any program for the advancement of Negro Health in this country.

Health Week - 1932

GALVESTON, TEX.

TRIBUNE

APR 6 1932

Negro Health Week

Negro health week is being observed in Galveston this week. The event is sponsored by the local branch of the Volunteer Health League, and is designed to impress members of the race with the importance of safeguarding their bodily welfare.

Through co-operation between negro doctors and ministers of the city, health talks were delivered in the churches, and during the week the message of health will be delivered in many different ways.

Progress along either material or spiritual lines depends to a large extent on health. An infirm, sickly and ailing body reduces earning capacity, and not infrequently makes the individual a public charge.

It is, therefore, to the interest of the community as a whole to spread the principles underlying the maintenance of good health and urge the individual to follow those principles. It is much easier, and cheaper, to prevent disease, than it is to cure it.

Good health is a precious asset, one of the most precious boons bestowed by the Almighty on the human race. We never know how valuable good health is until we have lost it. Then everything else seems of little or no importance compared with physical well being.

Texas.

Health Week - 1932

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVANCE SET FOR APRIL 3-10, INCLUSIVE; VIRGINIA AGENCIES NOW ACTIVE

Health Departments, Schools, Churches, Doctors, And The Press Cooperating In 18th Annual National Campaign

Every indication is pointing to a most successful campaign for better health when National Negro Health Week is observed Sunday, April 3, through Sunday, April 10. For several weeks Virginia organizations cooperating in the movement in this state have been conducting an intensive preliminary program throughout the state.

Under the leadership of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, complete plans for the observance have already been completed in several counties, towns, and cities. More interest is reported being exhibited than ever before.

This week the Rev. W. R. Johnson, pastor of Central Baptist Church, Berkley-Norfolk, and field secretary of the Negro Organization Society, with headquarters in Richmond, was in the Tidewater section in the interest of Negro Health Week.

On Monday he addressed the Baptist Pastors Union of Norfolk and Portsmouth, as did Dr. C. R. S. Collins, a member of the staff of the Norfolk Health Department, and the Rev. M. E. Davis, president of the Negro Organization Society. The active cooperation of the ministers of Norfolk was promised in furthering the aims of Health Week.

Negro Health Week bulletins and posters will be furnished all leading business places, churches, and schools throughout the state through the Organization Society, one of whose chief planks is the betterment of health.

All literature printed by the U. S. Public Health Service for use during the health campaign, which is sold at a nominal cost, has been purchased for the past four years by the State Health Department of Virginia upon the recommendation of the Organization Society.

In many instances physicians will be invited by ministers to appear in their churches on Sunday morning, April 3, to speak on the subject of health. Speakers for churches and schools will be announced next week, Rev. Mr. Johnson said.

An especially interesting campaign has been launched in Louisa County. Beginning Saturday, March 19, that county has combined Better Homes Week and Negro Health

Health Service, field secretary.

Program For Week

The general program for the week of April 3-10, inclusive, is as follows: Sunday, mobilization day; Monday, home health day; Tuesday, community sanitation day; Wednesday, school health day; Thursday, adults' health day; Friday, special campaign day; Saturday, general clean-up day; and Sunday, report and follow-up day.

The national committee for the 1932 observance is composed of Dr. Brown, Dr. Work, the Rev. F. Rivers Barnwell, Dr. Jackson, and R. Maurice Moss. All inquiries relative to Health Week may be addressed to the National Negro Health Movement, Howard University Medical School, Washington, D. C.

The Virginia agencies listed in the official bulletin as cooperating in the movement are Hampton Institute, Hampton, and the Negro Organization Society, with headquarters at 518½ North Fourth St., Richmond. Inquiries may also be addressed to either of them, as well as to the national headquarters in Washington.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
Thursday, March 31, 1932

Plans for Negro Clinics Finished For Health Week

Participation in Early Diagnosis Campaign to Be Active.

PLANS for Negro clinics to be held by the Richmond Tuberculosis Association during the early diagnosis campaign to be conducted in connection with the fifth annual national drive against tuberculosis in its incipency have been completed. Dr. Kinloch Nelson, campaign chairman, and Miss Nora Hammer have met with Dr. W. H. Hughes, Dr. Hery Martin and Dr. I. A. Jackson to complete arrangements.

The colored medical society in sponsoring the early diagnosis campaign will observe it jointly with the campaign of the National Negro Health Week since there is such a high mortality from tuberculosis among the Negroes.

The Negro clinics will be the same days and hours as those for the white. They will be conducted from April 11 to 22 at the Colored Comstreet. The first week, from 3 to 5 o'clock, will be for children and the second week, from 7 to 9 P. M., will be for adults.

A series of health talks will be given in the Negro churches by physicians.

sicians.

Dr. P. B. Lipscomb spoke yesterday afternoon at the Atlantic Life Company. Dr. E. C. Harper spoke today before the Family Service Society, and Dr. Lipscomb before the Southern Aid Society. Dr. Nelson will speak tomorrow afternoon at 4:45 o'clock before the state Y. W. C. A. group.

They Are Working For Better Health



Dr. Kinloch Nelson (left), a member of the staff of the U. S. Public Health Service, is field director for the National Negro Health Movement. The Rev. W. R. Johnson, field secretary of the Negro Organization Society, is active in health and other uplift movements in Virginia, and worked hard to put over Negro Health Week in this state. The 18th annual observance of the week comes to an end on April 10.